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OF EXCELLENT QUALITY
PER CASE OF 6 DOZEN PINTS
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H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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OLD TOM &
DRY GINS
\$5.50 PER DOZEN.
Sole Agents,
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No. 14,702 號二零百一十四萬一第 日十二月四年十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1905. 式拜禮 號三十二月五年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
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PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LA COMPETIDORA ORIENTAL CIGAR FACTORY.
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OFFICE: 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL OUR CIGARS ARE PREPARED BY FILIPINO HABANEROS specially engaged for our factory and are made from well seasoned leaves imported from Manila under the direct supervision of our Tobacco Expert.

Samples may be had on application. We recommend a trial of the following brands: LONDRES PERFECTOS, HIGH LIFE, REINA VICTORIA. If your tobaccoist cannot supply you with our make please apply to us.

Special terms to Clubs and Messes. Discounts on orders from Coast and other ports. **AGENTS WANTED.**
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

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NEW LINE SUMMER GOODS.
WHITE GAUZE SHIRTS, WHITE TUNIC SHIRTS, PYJAMA SUITS, HOSIERY, GAITERS, WHITE GAUZE UNDERWEAR, TENNIS SHOES, BADEN POWELL COLLARS, STRAW HATS.

THE LATEST STYLE PANAMA HATS. THE LORD KITCHENER SUN HAT. THE LADY CURSON SUN HAT. THE SIR HENRY BLAKE SUN HAT. THE LORD CURSON SUN HAT. WHITE DRILL POLO HELMETS. WHITE DRILL BATANGA HELMETS. WHITE STRAW HELMETS.

THE NEWEST THING IN SUMMER WAISTCOATS. THE LATEST IN FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

NOTICE.
THE TERMINUS STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, CONFRATERS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a Store in this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the Public.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1905.

CAFE WEISMANN.
THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our NEW ARTISTIC TIFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.
A Veritable Fairyland.

Real German Fass-Bier on Draught.
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Hongkong, 27th April, 1905.

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

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SUMNER, S.C.
December 6, 1902.

The W. H. Comstock Co.
Dear Sirs: For nearly ten years I was plagued with nervousness and sick headache, trying all sorts of pills and patent medicines without any permanent benefit. Acting on a friend's advice I tried Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS, with the most happy results.

Truly Yours,
HENRY WANNAMAKER.

WATKINS, LIMITED, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
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The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Kupfer, and see that you get it.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1905.

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The Vicissitudes of Evangeline, by Elinor Glyn...	\$1.75
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BRINSMEAD Mahogany Patent	\$850	BROADWOOD Ebonised Over-trung	\$750
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ganey	750	Colonial Model	675
COLLARD Oak, Medival Style	710	MUNCK Mahogany Medival	700
" Vertical	650	CHALLENGE Overstrung	600
" Ebonised Overstrung	725	" Vertical	540
" Mahogany	700	ALLISON Chippendale	450
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

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DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

5 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "FOR" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor. Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905.

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110, Queen's Road Central.

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE AND KYNOC'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 8SSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong 28th November, 1902.

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LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

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Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

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Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1902.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS.

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Hotel and the Waverley Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels. Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to Hongkong, will be found interesting and enjoyable.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

"BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA) MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home. A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet. Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao. Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (ss. *Hwangshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres. Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply

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COGNAC BRANDY

Per Doz.

A. OLD PALE ... \$29.00

B. SUPERIOR VERY OLD COGNAC 27.00

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, for publication, but as evidence of good faith, all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Non-anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Letters for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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P.O. Box, 23. Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEZ ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1905.

The question of alien immigration at the British capital has been lifted into the position of one of the most important moot subjects of the year. The British Premier declares that the British "are amply justified in determining the conditions under which we will or will not admit the citizens of other nations." America claims a like right by deeds as well as words, and thereby sets mercantile China by the ears. Australia, labour ridden, has long been notorious for its pronounced views on the subject. British Columbia tried to emulate its American neighbours. An old Hongkong resident, apparently hot in the midst of the London campaign, suggests that it is our duty to begin a similar agitation in Hongkong. There are doubtless some British tradesmen and other subjects who, feeling the stress of business competition, would approve of such a movement locally; but except in the way of restricting the immigration of the "beachcomber" class, we do not at present see any necessity to take up such a position. So far, the arguments of those who resent the presence in London of foreigners, so far as they have come under our notice, have failed to enlist our sympathy with the agitators. It is true that the alien population of the United Kingdom is only 300,000, England has the lowest percentage of aliens in Europe. That a great number of those 300,000 congregate in London must make their presence a conspicuous fact; but it does not prove that they are doing any excessive amount of harm. It is recorded that only two per cent. of these foreigners obtain poor

law relief, while the percentage of the whole forty-two millions receiving relief is put as high as eight per cent. That these humble guests are "sweated" does not prove that they are taking bread from English mouths, since without their particularly cheap labour many of the "sweaters" would presumably not be in business. On ethical grounds, the general question is not easy to debate. It is simply a matter of politics, in which we entirely agree with Mr. BALFOUR's statement of right. America and Australia exclude coloured labour frankly on grounds of self-interest; and if the English people can be satisfied that it is to their best interests to make it difficult for foreigners to come in, they have every right to do so. Whether it is to their interest to shut out all aliens is, however, a doubtful question, the answer to which they ought to be very sure of before committing themselves. It used to be a national boast that England, the home of a free people, was an asylum for any oppressed ones. So America was, also, but they apparently consider in the States that some races are born to be oppressed. Here in Hongkong, where every Chinaman of today may be counted as an alien immigrant, or the son of alien immigrants (who had to be coaxed in and persuaded to settle by the Government), it is impossible for white workers to compete in many departments of labour. Yet business prospers on this cheap labour; and it cannot be said here, as is being said in London, that "the employment of the labour of those whose cheap and low methods of living force the Briton into a competition for existence causes poverty, crime and general degeneracy!"

The Manila *Cablenews* reports that King Oscar, the king of Norway and Sweden, who abdicated a few months ago, has reascended the throne.

Plague cases are now recorded to the number of 81, but week's return showing twenty, and yesterday's five. The weekly return mentions three unimportant fever cases.

A coolie was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday with stealing an umbrella from a schoolboy on the S.S. *Perseus*. He was convicted and sentenced to 21 days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st May, 1905, were 264 non-Chinese, and 105 Chinese to the former, and 74 non-Chinese, and 1,899 Chinese to the latter institution.

It may not be true, but it is being reported in Japan that Russia is seeking to sell three of her biggest state-owned railways. Russia's "uncle" at the *mont de pitie* having failed to oblige, the "hard-up" client appears to be seeking an auctioneer.

Shanghai now has so many motor cars that a parade and prize show is to be held on the 27th instant. Some idea of the general public's attitude is obtainable from our contemporary's remark that "the public will be relieved to hear that there is to be no racing."

A Berlin "special" telegram flourished by the indefatigable *Cablenews* on 18th May states that the Berlin officials formally deny "that Germany has seized the port of Kiaochow." The *Cablenews* explains that all the Germans want is "a railway concession from that port." We can add our assurance that they have not seized it recently.

The *Shanghai Times* prints the following telegram:—Peking, 12th May.—The French Minister is endeavouring to obtain a railway concession between Linchun and Kweihsin from the Chinese Government. If the concession is granted, the French Government proposes to lend to the Chinese Government some 5,000,000 taels, through the medium of H. E. C. Hu Hingchi, Minister of the Wai-wu-pu.

The new German Post Office at Shanghai was opened on May 15th. The *Daily News* says:—The new building, which has been erected from designs by Mr. H. Becker, as architect, working in conjunction with Mr. Fuchs, the Superintendent of German postal business for the whole of China, will serve not only as the Shanghai office, but as the head quarters of the China Superintendent. It is in the Renaissance style, which seems so suited to the Shanghai climate, is three stories high, with attics above, and has excellent frontages both to Foochow and Soochow roads.

A Peking telegram to the *Shanghai Times*, dated 14th May, says:—At the request of the Viceroy of Yunnan the Boards of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce have approved of the proposal to open up new markets, or treaty ports in that province. Both these Boards have agreed to submit a conjoint memorial to the throne on the subject. The Viceroy of Yunnan and Kichow Province has telegraphed to the Waiwupu that France is attempting to establish administrative control in the district of Meng-tzu and he requests the authorities to strongly protest against the action of the French officials. The *Times* feels assured that the Viceroy has been a misinformed and that what he believes to be an attempt to establish administrative control, is merely a movement on the part of officials in connection with the Tongkin Yunnan Railway.

Mr. Francis Taylor Pigott, M.A., Hongkong's new Chief Justice, is expected to arrive by the *Empress of China* to-day or to-morrow. He will be escorted to the Legislative Council Chamber where H.E. the Governor will administer the judicial oath and oath of allegiance.

Wednesday next, the 24th instant, having been declared a public holiday, the Post Office will be closed after the despatch of the Canadian, United States and German Mails. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed. In the event of the arrival of either the German Mail from Europe, or the American Mail, after mid-day, the Post Office will re-open for the delivery of Town correspondence.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Radcliffe and Officers 3rd Burma Infantry, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Services Recreation Club, Kowloon to-day, commencing at 5 o'clock:—
March "The Union Jack" ... Eilenberg
Piano "The Dervish Chorus" ... Sobek
Selection "Sergeant Brum" ... Lohmann
"Still wie die Nacht" ... Bohm
Cornet Solo "The Duchess of Dantz" ... Crayll
Valse "Grande Valse de Concert" ... Matou
Dance "Hungaria" ... Brahms

The mistress of 475, Queen's Road West, charged her amah before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Police Court yesterday with the larceny of \$55 worth of jewellery. The larceny occurred some two months ago, when the amah, obtaining possession of the key of the trunk containing the family plate, adorned herself with her mistress' jewellery during the latter's absence from the house, and, forthwith absconded. She was arrested at Yau-mat on Sunday and admitted the theft, stating that she had had the bangles melted down and made into fresh bangles and a gold finger ring. She was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

We are informed that on Saturday night—in the road between the Hongkong Club and the Cricket Ground a serious accident was caused by a wire rope being stretched across the road from a tree within the enclosure to the bottom of another in the centre of the road. A gharry drawn by two ponies, drove along the road about half past nine from the direction of the Naval Yard, and came in contact with the rope. At its highest point the rope was only 5ft. 7in. above the ground. The head of the gharry was ripped off and with it the driver as well as the maofo standing on the ledge behind. The ponies took fright and galloped off at great speed. Near the Queen's statue the fore part of the gharry party company galloped on as far as the Star Ferry Wharf where they struggled to go in different directions, with the result that they brought the wreckage of the gharry up against some scaffolding poles and the ponies were securely held. The driver of the gharry was badly cut but the footman's injuries were not of a serious nature.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Left half No. 2 Co., of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery (Captain Skinner, Officer Commanding) concluded their annual rifle competition on Sunday, the 21st instant, at the Tai Hang Range, Capt. W. J. Terrill winning the "A" class cup, presented by Capt. Skinner, and Gunner Sorby the "B" class cup, presented by Mr. Alec. Rodger, of the East Point Sugar Refinery. The competition was a monthly one, the best four out of six shots to count.

The other prize winners were: Bomb. Watson, "A" class, 2nd prize, presented by Lieut. Lummet; Bomb. Grimshaw, "A" class, highest individual score, prize presented by Lieut. Cott; Gr. Watson, "B" class, 2nd prize presented by the N. C. O.'s of the half Co.; and Gr. Scott, "B" class, highest individual score, prize presented by Mr. A. L. Dick, of the Volunteer Headquarters.

After the shoot Captain Skinner presented the prizes, the usual ceremony of christening the cups concluding a most enjoyable afternoon's shooting.

SHIPPING.

THE P. & O. "BANCA"
Later reports of the grounding of the P. & O. *Banca* on the coast of Yamaguchi, Japan, do not say that any cargo was lost, but that by shifting some of it she was able to float off.

THE "HIGHLANDER"
The British steamer *Highlander* was re-loaded. Her hull was damaged. There were many casualties among Japanese shipping, the O.S.K.S. *Chiya Maru* was blown ashore on Imami on May 7th; the *Sensai Maru* and the *Kotokura Maru* stranded and suffered damage on the same day and the *Hakudomaru*, from Corea, was wrecked next day off Tsushima.

THE "SALPA"
The British East India Steamship company's ship *Salpa* had a suspicious death on board on its way from Rangoon to Manila, and upon arrival at Manila, reports the *Cablenews*, another man was taken sick with something that closely resembled plague. The patient was not a case of plague. He was accordingly returned to his ship. The authorities were doubly cautious as both men came from Calcutta, where plague has been raging for months.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at midnight on Friday, the 19th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here at 9 a.m. to-day.

The P.M. str. *Korea*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst. via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port this morning, the 23rd inst. via Kobe, &c., and is due here on the 2nd June.
The C.M. str. *Hyson* left Singapore on the 19th inst., a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Tjapora* left Maessur for this port on the 21st May, and may be expected here on the 29th May.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE KAISERIN'S ACCIDENT.

LONDON, 22nd May.

Yesterday, at Wiesbaden, the Kaiserin fell downstairs, injuring her forehead. It is not believed that her Majesty is seriously hurt.

"AFRICA" LAUNCHED.

LONDON, 22nd May.

The "Africa" was successfully launched on Saturday.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE BOMB EXPLOSION IN WARSAW.

LONDON, 20th May.

Twenty-one were wounded by the bomb explosion in Warsaw; three seriously. The workman responsible for the outrage was a member of a force of a section of socialists. The police are conducting a house-to-house search and many arrests have been made.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday, Ap Ching, accountant at the Yee Hop boarding house, 291, Des Voeux Road West, was charged with bribing Wong Ku Lung, a clerk employed in the Registrar-General's department.

Mr. A. G. Wood, assistant Registrar-General, presented, and Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defendant; Mr. H. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), watched the case on behalf of a witness.

Wong Ku Lung, clerk and interpreter at the Registrar-General's office, declared that on the 11th April the defendant came to him and asked for a licence for a boarding house, at the same time stating that he would like to get it issued as quickly as possible. He was writing at my desk when I saw defendant place an envelope on it, and when I had finished my writing I picked it up and found that it contained \$5. I took the money to the Registrar-General, who subsequently had the defendant and his books brought before him. An entry of \$10 for a licence was found in his books, and Mr. Brown asked him what it was. Defendant said he could not say, but afterwards he said—"Let me tell you the truth. It is true that I put the money on his desk, but I was afraid to tell you before because I did not know what would happen." Then Mr. Brown said—"Why didn't you confess before?" and I was told to go back to my desk.

In cross-examination—Whenever money is handed over to me, I take it together with the licence book and hand it to the sheriff. The bond was signed on the 11th, and the licence granted on the 12th, when the money was paid to me. When the \$5 was placed on the counter I thought it was a trick, and I have to be very careful as I have an enemy who is always trying to get me into trouble. The issue of licences rests with the Registrar-General.

Further evidence was heard, after which Mr. Thomson contended that the defendant's connection with the shop had not been proved. The mere fact of his being in a boarding house where the books were was not evidence that he kept them. There was no evidence that defendant was the accountant, kept the books, or had any connection with the shop.

His Worship—On the evidence I take it that defendant should have explained certain entries to the Registrar-General. He applied for the licence, and his connection with the shop is undoubted.

Mr. Thomson—There is not proof that the entries in the books were made with the knowledge of the defendant.

Mr. Wood—Evidence has been brought to show that he is the representative of the firm in the dealing to which the entries in the book refer.

His Worship is summing up said he could not find under the circumstances that the defendant had any intention of offering the \$5 in payment of the licence; therefore he must find him guilty of offering a bribe contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity, and fine him in the amount of \$200, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment.

THE WEALTH OF CHIHLI.

In response to the order of the Board of Revenue calling for the immediate payment of the sum due to the military organization, Viceroy Yuan submits a report showing that the amount required has been raised with a surplus of one million taels. The collection on tobacco and wine is 800,000 taels, of which 400,000 taels is for the 1st Division of the standing army, 300,000 taels for the Lien Ping Chu for the repayment of a loan, leaving a balance of 100,000 taels. In addition to the above, there are 300,000 taels illegal income of the officials, 500,000 taels profits on salt according to new regulations of Chan Lu, 150,000 taels salt profit in the seven Yungping Districts and 400,000 taels profits of the copper mint, all together amounting to some two million taels. Out of this 400,000 taels are to be paid for firearms, the balance to be used for the repayment of the public loan. It is quite a surprise that so large a sum can be raised in a poor province like Chihli, after the destruction of war.—*Peking Times*.

THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL COMMANDER.

LONDON, 22nd May.

Admiral Birileff proceeds to Vladivostok by rail on Thursday, to take supreme command of Russia's Asiatic Fleet.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, 22nd May.

The Tsar has appointed an Imperial Council of Defence, with Nikolaievitch as President.

WAR NOTES.

THE VLADIVOSTOCKERS.

The Russian torpedo-boats which appeared off Mochida Cape, Shikoku Province, Hokkaido, on May 6th forenoon, seem to have already steered for Vladivostok. All that can be said for this raid is that it is a very feeble one and is unlikely to produce any material effect on Japanese naval policy. A Japanese writer says:—Russia has had to pay dearly for her glorious victories over the helpless British travelers and she has not yet settled for the *Knight Commander, Hipsung*, etc. She may also have to pay us some day for her latest triumph over the little *Yarada Maru*.

The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kropotkin will soon retire to his native place in the interior of Russia, and that according to a statement made by the War Office General Sarbaev now commanding the Fourth Siberian Army, will succeed him.

BALTIC NOTES.

FRENCH REPORTS.

The contrabandists do not have all plain sailing at Saigon. *L'Asie* reports a mutiny on a German steamer, the Chinese crew of which refused war risks and, when pressed, assumed a menacing attitude. The police were called in—On May 11th there were eighteen collisions at Cap St. James and ten at Nhabé. M. Henri Maltr reports that at Honlon Island, the Nhatrang Resident had to go and ask twice before the Russians lifted anchor.

ST. PETERSBURG OPINION.

Remarkable statements are made by *L'Indochinois*. At St. Petersburg, many say in high places that a naval victory will change the complexion of affairs. On the other hand, in some well informed circles, it is declared that there is irresolution as to continuing or stopping the war. The partisans of war are out there visibly losing ground, while the advocates of peace are increasing in number. The war party begins to manifest a disposition to make concessions. It is said that a convention at Tsarokoselo, with the Tsar presiding, is imminent, to decide one way or another. This decision is regarded as indispensable before any internal questions can be solved.

NO "YELLOW BOOK" TO COME.

A Paris telegram to *L'Indochinois*, dated 16th May, says that the Government has abandoned the idea of publishing a yellow book on the subject of French neutrality.

A PERSISTENT THEORY.

Naval experts generally are credited with the belief that the Baltic fleet will be employed to assume the offensive. Admiral Togo is considered too great a strategist to lose one iota of the advantages secured by position.

THE FUTURE FOURTH.

Japan reports that the Central News Agency correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that Admiral Chirofsky will have command of the Fourth Squadron.
The new Russian battleship *Paul I* is soon to be launched. She will be commanded by Captain Yakutsk, one of the survivors of the *Petropavlovsk*. The *Paul I* will have a displacement of 16,630 tons, a speed of 18 knots, and a principal armament of four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

The *Shanghai Times* published the following telegram:—Peking, 18th May. Shou Yin Ching, the provincial Treasurer of Canton, was received in audience by the Emperor. He was instructed to find the necessary funds to inaugurate a Southern section of the Chinese Imperial Navy at Canton, for the southern coasts of China and to put down piracy. As to ways and means he must consult with H.E. Viceroy Chen Chun Shun.

During the audience the "Wai Yuen" pointed out that the naval dock-yard at Foochow should be strictly guarded, while the Russian fleet remains in Chinese waters. He also requested that in all ports of south China neutrality should be strictly enforced.

As a result of this audience, H.E. Tatar General Tseng Shang has received instructions to find the means whereby he may be able to defend the provinces under his control and prevent any harbouring of the Russian fleet beyond the limits set by international law.

PROBABLY OFF THE TRACK.

Yesterday's arrivals brought no further news of the Baltic fleet. The only vessels sighted were two colliers—one deeply laden and the other light—which the s.s. *Yuenwang* described shortly after leaving Manila. Their course, as the *Yuenwang* sighted them, was in the direction of Indo-China.

Yen Yu-chih, a philanthropist in Chinkiang, who had constantly been receiving gifts from high officials when he was managing charitable relief works, previous to his death, took place last month, made a will by which £1,300 is given to a son who is personally afflicted, as a means of living, while the balance £12,700,000 is to be used for charitable purposes through a Chinkiang gentleman who is left as trustee. He is the first Chinese who has made such a will; and it is to be hoped he will be the last. We cannot reasonably expect that his "allied" son will be a very devoted ancestor worshipper. Charities never had greater reason than here, we should say, to "begin at home."

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(PUNISH JUDGE).

HING CHONG YAT FIRM V. THE LUEN KING FIRM.

The plaintiff firm, carrying on business at 44, Bonham Strand East as cotton and yarn exporters, claimed from the defendants, the Luen King firm of 115, Bonham Strand East, the sum of \$361.9 being for damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' breach of their agreement with the plaintiffs to purchase and take delivery of 112 bales of yarn, and as to \$113.34 balance for difference in prices of 86 bales of yarn purchased by the defendants from the plaintiffs and agreed to be set off by the defendants by a like number of bales purchased by the plaintiffs for the defendants.

Mr. Hothorow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bratton, Holt and Goldring) appeared for the defendants.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment for the amount claimed with costs.

IN THE MATTER OF WONG KA CHEONG.
This was an application by Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing), for a writ of *habeas corpus* in connection with Wong Ka Cheong, who was committed to Victoria gaol by Mr. F. A. Hazeldan some days ago pending the order of the Governor for his extradition to China to answer a charge of armed robbery.

Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) representing the Chinese Government, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, were in attendance.

Mr. Kong Sing, in his affidavit filed in support of the application, stated that the evidence taken before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, Police Magistrate, would not justify the commitment of the prisoner for trial at the Supreme Court if the crime of which the prisoner is accused had been committed in the Colonies, nor did it amount to proof of a fugitive criminal's guilt in accordance with the provisions of article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin. The evidence taken before the Police Magistrate shows that no such offence was committed as alleged, and that the object of the prosecution was to obtain the extradition of the prisoner with a view to his punishment in China upon other grounds, and for other offences than that mentioned in the requisition for surrender, such offences not being extraditable crimes as defined by the Chinese Extradition Ordinance of 1899. The evidence also proves the existence of circumstances throwing suspicion on the origin and nature of the charge made, of which the Police Magistrate did not take such notice as is required by law.

Mr. Ferrers—The prisoner was committed to gaol on the 8th instant.

His Honour—Have you got the committal warrant to show that the man is actually in prison?

Mr. Ferrers—I regret to say we have not.

His Honour—If I grant an adjournment to enable you to obtain same, the question is whether the position will be any better for your client. There is nothing in the statutes to say you must apply within fifteen days, but the trouble is that he may be landed over to the Chinese Government, after which nothing can be done.

Mr. Bowley informed His Honour that the Government would not hand the prisoner over at once, knowing that these proceedings were in hand.

His Honour granted an adjournment until to-day.

R. E. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The large audience at the B. E. Theatre last night had every reason to be satisfied with the excellent programme arranged for it by the Royal Engineer Variety Club, and that they were satisfied their continued laughter and applause testified. Besides the two amusing farces "Lodgers and Dodgers," and "Sarah's Young Man" and the sprightly selections played during the evening by the band of the 129th Baluchis, the following musical programme of songs, sentimental and comic, was provided:—

Song "Ring down The Curtain" Sopr. G. Simmonds, R.E.; Song "The Waiter" Sopr. W. J. Gary, R.E.; Song "Ora Pro Nobis" Sgt. J. J. Guss, R.E.; Vocal Trio "Ye Shopkeepers tell me" Q.-M. S. A. Bacon, R.E., S. S. W. Harris, R.E. and Mr. Oxberry; Song "Recruiting" Pte. G. Burnett, I.A.M.C.; Song "Please let me sleep" Mr. J. Oxberry; Duet "The Pilot Brave" Q.-M. S. A. Bacon, R.E. and S. S. W. Harris, R.E.

The committee responsible for the success of the entertainment, besides the performers, were Captain C. M. F. Watkins, R.E., Q.-M. S. W. F. Hunt, R.E., S. S. J. Walston, R.E., L. Corpl. D. S. Mann, R.E., S. S. J. Northam, R.E., S. S. A. Quick, R.E., Sapr. H. E. Morley, R.E., Sapr. O. Minton, R.E., Corpl. E. Morris, A.S.C., and S. S. J. Manago, I.C.P.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 22nd at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen in N. China. Gradients continue slight over S. China, and light variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and N. S.E. winds over the N. part of the China sea.

Forecast:—Light variable winds; fair.

HISTORY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Yellow Dragon for May, among other interesting matter, contains an historical sketch from which we take the following interesting extracts:—The changes that have taken place in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, during the last forty years amount to a complete metamorphosis. The clock tower, now nearly a furlong distant from the sea, was then not far from a wharf; in such close proximity, indeed, that in 1874 the celebrated typhoon piled up the ocean-going steamers quite close to the clock-tower; which fact would now appear to a stranger an absolutely incredible fact. But quite apart from the alteration produced by successive reclamations of land from the harbour, it is on the slopes of the hill above Queen's Road, the main course of traffic, that the change is most apparent. Forty years ago, villas and bungalows scattered among gardens, trees, and bamboo groves afforded a pretty country effect close to the centre of mercantile activity, but now these sites are occupied by densely packed streets and lanes. Thus it is that Queen's College (formerly its predecessor the Government Central School) appears in a city, no longer in the country.

It may be accepted as certain that with the growth of the city there would be a corresponding increase in the number and size of educational establishments, and a development in the system of Education pursued by the Government. In the first five years of the history of the Colony, education was left to individual effort, chiefly missionary. In 1847, the Governor, Sir John Davis, introduced a Grant-in-Aid System. It was not, however, till 1860 that a Board of Education was formed, and the scheme evolved of a Government Central School directly under the control and management of the Government. Dr. James Legge, Superintendent of the London Mission, the famous Sinologist and the subsequently (1874) Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford, was the life and moving spirit of this new educational departure. He may correctly be termed the father of education in the colony, as by his broad liberal views, the success of the new scheme was assured. The appointment of the two Head Masters was entrusted by the Government to his nomination.

Mr. Frederick Stewart, M.A., Aberdeenshire (Hon. L.D. in 1880) was appointed the first Head Master of the Government Central School and Inspector of Schools in 1861, arriving in the colony March, 1862. At the time of his departure for Hongkong, Dr. Stewart was an ideal Master at Farnham School, Hants, awaiting his call to Presbyterial Orders. Forty years ago, the school of English was viewed by the Chinese as a luxury, a novel curiosity; not as now a necessary, a potent factor in success. There was a mistaken impression (not entirely eradicated even now) that a process of saturation of ideas, without any mental exercise was the natural consequence of securing and retaining a seat in school for five or six years, at which, however, no standard of examination might have been passed, and the knowledge (hardly deserving to be termed such) might feel entitled to lay claim to a knowledge of English. It is not surprising to find that at the opening of the Central School, no fee could be charged. Instead of boys being refused admission, they actually required to be enticed to undertake the study of English, and for many years quite mature boys, in some instances men over 30, were the pupils. The difficulties with which Dr. Stewart had to contend in the early days of the Central School were, efficiently enough, but in addition to these, he had to supervise the education of the whole colony, and pay periodical visits to schools in outlying districts.

The Central School was an unpretentious one-story building in the shape of a capital H, two wings united by a central hall, four classes being also held in the lower floors of the (two) houses intended to be the respective residences of the Head Master and the Second Master. The course of studies was naturally for many years purely elementary. That Dr. Stewart had an eye to the future is manifest from the valuable collection of electric and physical apparatus he procured thirty years ago, of which, however, little or no use appears to have been made. Lectures in Elementary Chemistry were for a few years given by him and Mr. Falconer, the Second Master.

In 1877, great excitement was caused by the appearance of a pamphlet (popularly believed to have been penned by the late Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.), entitled "Does the Central School fulfil its raison d'être?" and for five years a brisk and rather bitter warfare ensued in the local press. In his Annual Report about this time, Dr. Stewart begged to be relieved of the responsibility of the Instruction of Schools. Dr. Eitel, of the Mission, Sinologist and Chinese Lexicographer, was appointed Inspector of Schools, March, 1878, but the Central School remained a separate Department. Dr. Stewart, in 1879, applied for the vacant post of Police Magistrate, to which he was appointed in March, 1881.

During the eighteen years he had held office, Dr. Stewart had done yeoman service in the interests of Education in the colony in general, and in the Central School in particular. It is now 26 years since his death, but it is pleasant to find the large number of men of ages ranging from 45 upwards, by whom his memory is well kept green, and to whom his name still acts as a spell and a watchword.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, then Governor, appointed a Commission the results of whose labours were published in 1882. The Commission were invited to consider whether in preference to building on a new large college, the interests of education in the Colony would not be better served by the erection of five District schools of 500 each, reserving the Central School for purely Secondary Education. The scheme, which manifestly had much in its favour, appears to have been viewed by the public as an attempt to derogate from the dignity of the popular Central School and was vetoed by the Commission, who approved of a large Central College being erected on a site already bought by the Government higher up the hill, which for this purpose had rather mysteriously been denuded of rate paying houses.

In November, 1881, Mr. G. H. Bateson Wright, M.A. (D.D. in 1891) Queen's College, Oxford, where he was then engaged in private coaching, was nominated by Professor Legge and recommended by the Provost of Queen's, Professor Sayce and Dr. Newman for the post of Head Master of the Government Central School, Hongkong, to which he was appointed by Sir Kimberley. Immediately on his arrival Mr. Wright held the Annual Examination of the school; and though not in a position to write a report on a year's work with which he had no personal acquaintance, at the public Prize Distribution, in a speech to the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, he stated that he was much struck with the attainments in the English language of the Chinese boys, and that the results of the examination reflected great credit on the management of the school, and the labours of the masters.

1884 was a great year for the Central School. A Public Tiffin was given to the late Head

Master on the occasion of the foundation of the Stewart Scholarship. On the 26th April the foundation stone of the present college was laid by Governor Bowen, the Head Master, remarking that "though higher up the hill, Queen's College could never look down upon the Central School." Some years previously the site had been cleared, and another tedious wait of five years was to follow before the occupation of the college was an accomplished fact. In December, Walter Hosman, of the Central School, was after examination by Special Examiners, elected first Government Scholar. He had a brilliant career, confining out first in all the examinations at the Crystal Palace Engineering Institute, and being subsequently employed as Director of Public Works at Eschew and Darlaston, the late Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon for his successful delimitation of the frontier between Zululand and Portuguese East Africa. The Government Scholarships of value £2 0s a year for four years, awarded biennially, were instituted by Sir George Bowen in imitation of those existing at the Royal College, Mauritius. After five or six competitions, these scholarships fell into abeyance, though they are still in full force at Singapore, which specially followed Hongkong's lead in the establishment of Government Scholarships.

In July, 1888, the Oxford Local Examinations were held for the first time. Mr. Wright being Honorary Local Secretary, and have since been an annual event. The reason why they were held at the Central School was that the Local Examinations, which were held for the last time in December of the same year, were because Oxford Junior and Senior certificates are issued to candidates irrespective of age; distinctions and honours being reserved for those under the ages of 16 and 19 respectively; and because Oxford agreed on account of the immense distance of this centre, to provide advance information of variable subjects, in order that the books might be procurable in time, which favour Cambridge declined to entertain.

1889. The 10th July was a joyful occasion. Early in the morning, the Head Master received private information from the Colonial Secretary that he was authorised to take possession of Queen's College immediately. The transfer was quickly effected in an incredibly short space of time. On 9th July 510 boys were present, on the 15th after the transfer 716, rising to 796 in September.

In October, 1889, Hon. Frederick Stewart, L.D., Colonial Secretary, died of pneumonia. At his interment, the whole community turned out as one man, and the 800 boys of Queen's College marched in classes and sections under the charge of their respective masters, at the end of one of the most imposing funeral processions the colony has ever beheld. It was a strange fatality that Dr. Stewart should have barely lived to see the occupation of the college, the erection of which was entirely due to his foresight a dozen years previously, and to his unwavering continued representations.

1894 will ever be memorable as the year of the Great Plague. It is true that the plague has, more or less, occurred every year since; but the panic caused by the first outbreak of the epidemic has never been repeated. In '94 the streets were deserted; very few chairs and risk-shaws were plying.

NEW TRADING CENTRES.

[Translated by the "P. & T. Times."] A memorial has been submitted by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and Hu Ting-kang, ex-acting Governor of Shanhang, with regard to the opening of China as a commercial centre, and Wei-hsien and Chen-tsun as sub-ports. An office for the management of the affairs of the port has been established in Chinan and nine regulations drawn up for the guidance of the authorities. They are as follows:—

1. Definition of Boundary.—The port of Chinan is located to the west of the provincial capital, south of the Kincow-Chinai railway, about five li in length from east to west and two li from north to south. It covers an area of 400 mou. It is to be an international trade centre, and Powers being permitted to appoint representatives of trade, merchants and other people are to enjoy the privilege of landing and trade. But foreign merchants will not be allowed to rent land or set up business at any place beyond the spot defined.

2. Lease of Land.—The land, whether owned by the Government or privately is to be surveyed and divided into sections, of which the price will be fixed according to its quality and situation. The houses and fields of the people will be purchased when required and leased to Chinese and foreign merchants through the officials, in order to avoid unreasonable demands. A notification will be issued to landlords and landowners prohibiting private transactions. Landowners must register the land they intend to rent.

3. Establishment.—The Taoist of Chi-nan, Tungchang, Tsien, Wuting and Linching will be appointed to manage international affairs. The principal establishments will be a Mixed Court, Department, a Police Station, a Mixed Court, who will appoint deputies to attend the cases. A special official with experience of foreign affairs will be appointed as co-director and a foreigner may also be placed there either by a Minister of Northern Trade, who is Viceroy Yuan, or the Governor of Shanhang.

4. Construction.—Works of construction will have to be carried out in the matter of roads, drains, offices, prison, market, the boring of wells and the planting of trees. It will be important to have sanitary regulations and level roads.

5. Taxation.—Being an inland port Chinan differs from other ports and, therefore, the questions of Customs and so forth will not be considered until later. The funds for the upkeep of roads, police, light and sanitation will at first be raised by the Chinese officials. Taxes on houses, shops, carriages and carts will be levied on the lines of other ports, and both Chinese and foreign merchants will be charged.

6. Expenditure.—The necessarily large initial expenditure will be advanced by the Government.

7. Precautions.—The use of explosives or firearms, except by those in military service, will not be allowed, and any violation of the rule will be punished. Dynamite necessary for public works may be used but a permit must be obtained and the explosive not be retained for any length of time.

The remaining regulations state that telegraphs and telephones will be established by China and no concession will be granted to foreigners; Weihsien and Chon-tsun are to be opened as sub-ports. The money required, it is suggested, shall be advanced from the customs revenue of Kincow deposited in the German Bank at Tsingtau, and the 170,000 having been sanctioned for the work to the Yellow River by Chou-Fu when he was Governor of Shanhang, one half of the deposited balance will be used for opening.

The Wai Wu Pa is ordered to consider and report on the memorial.

BRITISH MINING BARRED BY CHINA.

A SPECIFIC COMPLAINT.—The N.C. Daily News on May 16th says:—The following correspondence will illustrate the present position of the Mackay Treaty with reference to its mining clause, and will prove that the Treaty is not effective.

A British merchant in Shanghai, who owns some mining land in China and wishes to develop same, wrote to his Consul in the district concerned, immediately upon the receipt of Reuter's telegram (which appeared in our columns on the 21st ult.) in which Earl Percy informed the public that the Government had decided to let the Mackay Treaty be ineffective, calling the Government's attention to this statement of the Government in the House of Commons, and asking whether he was now in a position to demand a permit for the opening of his mine. A reply was received yesterday.

(In the following letters all names have been for obvious reasons, for the present, suppressed.)

British Consul,—"Dear Sir, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. enquiring whether you can count upon Consular support in demanding a permit to work—mines in—"

The position, as regards the Treaty rights of British subjects to buy land or work mines in the interior of China, is fully stated in a private letter which I addressed to you on the 24th of December last, and to which I should ask you to refer. Sir Ernest Sartorius has informed me that he regards the interpretation of the Mackay Treaty given by me in that letter as entirely correct.

Extracts from above-mentioned letter of December 24th from the British Consul:—

"I have received your private letter of the 1st instant asking me to indicate how you should proceed in order to open mines on the property owned by you in this province. The question of mining operations by foreigners in China was dealt with by a circular from Legation to the Consuls, dated 31st July, 1899, which is published in China Blue Book No. 1, 1900, p. 298. In this circular, which was approved by the Foreign Office, it was pointed out that foreigners had still no treaty right to buy land other than for missionary purposes or to work mines in the interior of China; but that the regulations issued by the Mining Board were to show the conditions under which the Chinese Government was prepared to allow foreign capital and capital to be employed in Chinese mining operations."

"These regulations had already been protested against by His Majesty's Minister; others were subsequently issued which were also unsatisfactory. As you are aware, the British and American Commercial Treaties of 1902 and 1903 stipulated that China should accept no Mining Rules, so as to offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital, and that foreigners should be permitted to carry on mining operations in compliance with these rules. The rules, as recently, have not been officially communicated to the Consulates, very possibly because, as reported by H.M. Minister, not fulfilling the terms of the Treaty. But the rules have been published and, such as they are, I am afraid that until they are altered, any foreigner wishing to negotiate for mining concessions will have to be guided by these rules. I can find nothing in the new Treaties which confers, as you seem to suggest, a right to open mines where they please, irrespective of the regulations and conditions which may be imposed by the Chinese Government. Apart, however, from the question of Treaty rights, I fully recognise the desirability of encouraging British enterprise in assisting the development of mining resources in this province, and I shall, of course, be glad to give such general assistance and support as is in my power in any negotiation you may undertake for a mining concession."

From the above it is evident that to-day, at the moment of writing this, in spite of a Government's statement in the House of Commons, British subjects are unable to demand a permit to mine in China, except under regulations which the Ministers themselves have rejected. With these letters before me, and the fact that the Mackay Treaty, as far as this subject at any rate is concerned, is utterly ineffective, let us remember that in the Mackay Treaty, signed in 1902, China entered into solemn engagements to initiate and conclude within one year from the signing of the Treaty, a series of mining laws based upon accepted Western procedure. More than two and a half years after this date we are in the same position as we were before the Treaty was signed, and the British merchant is told officially by his Consul that he has no right to demand, and cannot demand, a permit. It is interesting to compare the statement of Earl Percy, speaking for the Government, as reported in Reuter's telegram of the 20th ult., that the Government has no knowledge that the Treaty is not effective, and the Consul's letter, quoted above, officially controverting the statement of the Government to Parliament.

AMERICAN BANK AT MANILA CLOSED.

The American Bank has been closed by order of Governor General Wright. The two bank examiners, E. W. Kemmerer, the commission-er of currency for the insular government, and B. F. Wright, of the insular treasury, after making certain investigations in connection with the business of the bank, have concluded that the bank's affairs are in such a state that it is necessary to close the bank's doors for the purpose of a full and complete examination of its accounts and assets.

By direction of the Governor General and in accordance with Section 1, Act 556 of the United States Philippine Commission, the American Bank has been prohibited from doing a banking business in the Philippines in view of the fact that the bank's affairs are in such a state that it is necessary to close the bank's doors for the purpose of a full and complete examination of its accounts and assets.

The undoubted fact that the bank's affairs are in such a state that it is necessary to close the bank's doors for the purpose of a full and complete examination of its accounts and assets.

Further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

J. L. Barrett, Acting Treasurer, Philippine Islands.

At the usual hour on May 18th the usual number of customers began to appear at the American Bank, and to find it closed, reports that the bank had been closed.

When they read the notice and learned from the officials inside, who were checking up the cash and securities, that the bank was, indeed, closed there was a stormy scene. One old man who had come down to draw enough money with which to conduct his business for the day, decided to strong language and declared that the Americans were setting a fine example to the Filipinos in financial matters. Many of those who had come to draw money looked at the barred door in a dazed way, as if they could not really believe it true.

It now transpires that a certain part of the public has been well aware of what was going to happen for some time, and not a few who had deposits there have drawn them out. One school teacher, who has \$180 gold on current account went down only two days before the bank was closed to draw his money, and official said when he heard the news, that he was not at all surprised as the bank had been soliciting urgently small deposits and trying to loan money at 25 per cent. Another government official in high position who is intimate with the financial condition of the bank said that it never should have been opened to begin with, and that it has been practically insolvent for some time. He stated further that although at present there were not enough money in the bank to pay more than one-quarter of the deposits, yet when all was over the depositors would probably not be the losers. The shareholders, he said, would lose their money.

The difficulty is said to be large loans on security which the examiners consider insufficient. In this way the capital of the concern is endangered in the estimation of the examiners and of Governor General Wright.

The announcement has caused quite a panic among the American clerical force that has been saving enough to make small deposits with the concern. One clerk has \$1,200 gold, and another, an ex-elder who has slaved in the islands for five years and never spent a cent unnecessarily has \$500 gold in the American Bank.

A government official who at one time was one of those who examined the books of the city said that he was not at all surprised that the concern had been closed, as he had protested long ago over certain securities for large loans when he examined the bank's accounts some time ago.

AMERICA'S CHINA TRADE THREATENED.

The Shanghai Times gives a somewhat different account of the Chinese decision to boycott American goods. It reports:—

The Chinese gentry have chosen an opportune time in which to put on record a strenuous protest against the exclusion of their nationals from the United States. During the past year there has been a remarkable crop of cotton piece goods, and the American exporters have been looking eyes upon China as a desirable field to unload goods upon. At the same time, the American Government is about to prohibit the entry of not only the labouring classes, but reputable merchants and students.

The trade between China and America is large and steadily increasing. Many Chinese merchants have financial interest in the large Oriental home in America, which once presents a visit to that country. If the President should sign the present bill, in many cases the business in America would of necessity have to be left to others.

To protest against the signing of this act, one of the most notable native conventions ever held in China assembled in the Canton Guild Hall at Shanghai on May 12th. There were present bankers and native merchant princes from almost every province in China, numbering over 500 persons. It was a calm, dignified and deliberative body. The usual disorder apparent at such gatherings was conspicuous by its absence.

The speakers represented the solid business men of China and they pointed out the injustice the Exclusion Act would work, in a business-like manner. Many propositions were made as to the course to be pursued, but all were to the effect that the most stringent measures were necessary.

After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a cable to Sir Liang Cheng, Chinese Minister to America, and another committee to despatch a telegram to the Waiwu-pu.

A delegation of representative men was selected to wait upon Hon. James W. Davidson, Acting Consul-General for America, to induce him to forward the resolutions of the assembly to Washington.

It was also unanimously voted to boycott all American goods; refuse to unload American cargo from steamers; to place no orders for goods in America; and to urge the Imperial Government not to grant passports to the interior, or concessions to American citizens, should the Exclusion Act go into force. To this end, other committees were appointed and instructed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out these resolutions upon the signing of the Act.

On Sunday, 14th inst., the Fukien Guild met at their guild hall, Shanghai, with Mr. Liang in the Chair. Mr. Tsung made the opening address upon the Chinese exclusion act in America. It was an urgent appeal for support of the movement to break down the barriers against the Chinese being accorded the right granted to civilized countries by America. He said China was expected to admit foreigners to reside in the country under the advantages of extra-territoriality which meant being governed by their own laws while China so were d-burred living in America even under American laws. This was not logical. It was right and what the British and other nations had done in America, he felt sure they would lose no time in removing any semblance of injustice towards a country, which they looked upon as a market for their surplus products and surplus manufactures. America thought a great deal about markets and the only way they could bring home to the American people the view that the indiscriminate exclusion of all classes of Chinese from America was an injustice towards the free principles of their constitution embodied in the Declaration of Independence was to exclude their surplus products and manufactures from the China market, which the Americans considered the greatest in the world. In order to exclude American goods the people of China must be animated by the same ideas and the same determination; and guides must show the people what they can do through united action. The Canton Guild and the Shanghai Guild had already taken action and the Fukien Guild must not be less strong than other bodies in China. He had, with a few others, drafted resolutions which he now begged leave to put to the meeting.

(1) That, as a powerful body in China, the Fukien Guild binds itself, and will try to induce all other bodies to boycott all classes of American piece-goods as well as machinery.

(2) That they shall show no one connected with the guild to load or unload an American ship or land or unload American goods on any other ship.

(3) To bind themselves to refrain from sending their children to any schools instigated by Americans, and if their children are in such institutions to withdraw them immediately.

(4) To refuse to become an employee of any American firm. To take no position as Comptroller, Sheriff, Clerk, Translator, etc., and if engaged in any of these occupations to give notice at once.

(5) All cooks, boys, mafios, coolies, &c. being natives of the province of Fukien shall give notice to leave their employment, at once if employed by Americans.

Every point in Mr. Tsung's speech was greeted with loud applause, as was the reading of each resolution. When asked to adopt them, those present did so by suddenly rising to their feet and cheering.

It was decided to send copies of the resolutions to all other guilds throughout the country, to the provincial officials and to the Wei Wu Pa.

AMERICAN BANK AT MANILA CLOSED.

The American Bank has been closed by order of Governor General Wright. The two bank examiners, E. W. Kemmerer, the commission-er of currency for the insular government, and B. F. Wright, of the insular treasury, after making certain investigations in connection with the business of the bank, have concluded that the bank's affairs are in such a state that it is necessary to close the bank's doors for the purpose of a full and complete examination of its accounts and assets.

By direction of the Governor General and in accordance with Section 1, Act 556 of the United States Philippine Commission, the American Bank has been prohibited from doing a banking business in the Philippines in view of the fact that the bank's affairs are in such a state that it is necessary to close the bank's doors for the purpose of a full and complete examination of its accounts and assets.

The undoubted fact that the bank's affairs are in such a state that it is necessary to close the bank's doors for the purpose of a full and complete examination of its accounts and assets.

Further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

J. L. Barrett, Acting Treasurer, Philippine Islands.

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The trade between China and America is large and steadily increasing. Many Chinese merchants have financial interest in the large Oriental home in America, which once presents a visit to that country. If the President should sign the present bill, in many cases the business in America would of necessity have to be left to others.

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NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUMER, silk lace manufacturer, and Next Door to our Former Address.

LONG. HING & CO.

DEALERS IN PHOTO GOODS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

As matters stand, the bank now has a capital of \$20,000 gold, it having been doubled last September. The total amount in the bank now subject to check is understood to be in the neighbourhood of \$72,000 gold, and against this there is cash on hand to the amount of \$31,000 with \$9,000 more as balance with correspondents in the United States. This makes \$12,000, or enough to pay 60 per cent. of the deposits subject to check.

The law is most strict in protecting the public from bank failures here in the Philippines. The Commission retaining the power to close any bank upon the recommendation of the bank examiners. If a bank is closed the insular treasurer takes entire charge, and when his fees have been paid, first the taxes of the bank are settled and then the claims of the creditors in order of priority.

Major Mulford, the cashier of the American Bank, maintains that there is sufficient funds on hand to pay creditors, and that the trouble is all over securities on certain loans.

DERELICT MINES.

The following "round-robin" sent to the N.C. China Daily News seems to show that there was some exaggeration about the official pronouncement that reports of mines found were exaggerated. Six passengers' boxes arrived from Tientsin by the ss. Hainchi which were more to draw attention of those in authority (if anybody) to the fact that mines, not fish tubs, are a great danger to passengers and steamers travelling north. On the 14th the Hainchi sighted a mine, and after firing at it for some time and repeatedly striking it without any effect, the chief officer, Mr. Miller, was sent off in charge of a boat and made a towing fast to it. The mine was towed for some hours, when the rope gave way, and although there was a thick fog and misty swell at the time, Captain W. cruised around about two hours, trying to get sight of it. At last the arch had to be abandoned, and we proceeded on our way. We had not gone far before we sighted one of Butterfield and Swire's boats which had found our errand mine.

As we came into view, the other boat, evidently knowing we were searching for this mine, stemmed away, and the Hainchi once more lowered a boat (the chief officer again in charge) and in spite of the danger of coming in contact with the mine—as the swell was very heavy at the time—succeeded in once more securing it, and it was towed for another five hours, when at about 9.15 p.m. it again broke away, and was lost in the foggy night. We thank the travelling public who fully appreciate what the captain and officers of the northern steamers do to destroy

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905.

Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road
Hongkong, 13th June, 1933.

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Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. [19]

(continued)

The map shows the northern Adriatic coastline from the Gulf of Genoa in the west to the Gulf of Trieste in the east. A star marks the sampling station location in the Ligurian Sea. Latitude lines are marked from 44°N to 45°N, and longitude lines from 10°E to 12°E. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances from 0 to 100 km.

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[illegible]

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